

I pray God that the contest may never come, but if it should come, I repeat we will all be found as one man. Never can we consent to suffer dishonor, or to surrender our rights. If it come, can any man estimate the amount of evil resulting to the civilized world, if we are in that unprepared state, that the senator seems to apprehend? Possessed of the power described, Great Britain has the ability to strike a blow, which will be felt throughout our whole Atlantic and Gulf coast, sweeping our whole seaboard, as with a sirocco of fire. Suppose she did; and suppose that the merciless savage were brought to bear upon our frontier, inflicting on man, woman, and child their terrible species of invasion; the enemy might have these advantages. But this subject, in my opinion—and it is one to which I have given great consideration—excites the national feeling towards that point, at which war should never cease till one or the other party was exterminated. And after all, who can fear the issue of such a conflict? With all her mighty resources, we could eventually sweep her forever from the continent. I do not want her possessions; I would not have them as a gift; but in case of such a war, every vestige of British territorial possession on the soil of this continent would be forever effaced.

Again, in reference, to California: does the honorable gentleman speak with a view of smoothing the feelings of Great Britain? and inspiring the administration of our own government with the hope of bringing this negotiation to a successful issue? When he reaches forth one hand with Oregon, and in the other holds California, does he mean to produce such an impression? We all feel that the aggrandizement of this country has excited, on the other side of the water, profound jealousy and mistrust. We all know this. There are too many evidences of it as a fact to doubt it. If our purpose be to get California, I think it would be quite as judicious if the Executive were to mature that project without giving it forth for speculation and controversy, by an announcement here with the affected design of stimulating the Executive, but really setting all the powers of Europe to work in anticipation of our purpose, with the view of counteracting it. Sir, I felt as much insulted—as much offended by the diplomatic interference of foreign powers in reference to the annexation of Texas, as any man in this country. To be sure, they had strictly the right. I go further—I say, beyond their present rights and possessions, every American citizen ought to rise up to prevent the further colonization of the continent by any power under the sun.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I hope the resolutions will pass—pass without the obstruction of a solitary vote. They are resolutions which address grave subjects of inquiry to the attention of those committees which, by the standing rules of the body, the Senate institute with a view of taking cognizance of these subjects. Now that these resolutions are introduced—now that they have been brought forward for the action of the Senate and the nation by being upon the journal of the body, their rejection by the Senate would do more to paralyze the energies of this country, than any one act that is within the power of the Senate to perform. These resolutions are predicated upon the idea that the state of our home defenses in the present aspect of our foreign affairs is such as to require that the attention of Congress should be turned to the national defenses. The rejection of the resolutions will not change these foreign relations; but will be virtually a declaration upon the part of the Senate, that they will not even prepare for any emergency that may arise out of our foreign relations. Then, let me ask, what would be the position of the United States? Great Britain is a power whose policy as well as whose general history is known throughout the entire civilized world, and needs not to be defined. Great Britain is a power, who conducts her negotiations with a fleet upon the coast of the power with whom she negotiates; ever ready to settle questions which cannot be settled by words, by resorting in practice to the ancient Gallic maxim of casting a sabre into the sea. The United States has been very wisely observed by the able and greatly experienced senator from Michigan, is, by the very circumstances arising out of our institutions, always unprepared for the terrible emergency of war. We have no standing army, in the European sense of that term. We have, however, a standing militia—a nation with a military organization.

The wise object of these resolutions is to institute an inquiry into the existing organization of the martial force of the country in its three great divisions—of the militia, the army, and the navy. This has been regarded on the other side as almost equivalent to a declaration of war.

Is it meant to be insinuated that we are afraid to prepare for our own defence, because we happen to be engaged in controversy with a power who boasts of stretching its gigantic arms over the whole habitable globe? Are we not to be permitted even to ask ourselves if we are ready to receive a column of British bayonets in this controversy? Are we ready to receive fifty sail of battle ships forwarded by England to our ports? We cannot ask these questions, it seems! Why? Because it is a movement actually looking to the possibility of a conflict between the two nations.

Sir, the resolution comes well from the distinguished senator from Michigan. It comes well, because he has the double experience of war and of peace, individually. Because his age and character were calculated to give to his movement importance which recommend these resolutions to the serious attention of the committee to whom they were to be addressed. Is it then possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that humiliating condition that the American Congress is afraid—institute an inquiry into the efficiency of the martial force of the United States, for the protection of the country? I hope not. The senator

from North Carolina has treated this question as though it were equivalent to a declaration of war. He says he is disposed to trust all this subject to the President. What subject does he mean? The negotiation? We see by the President's message, that he has gone about as far as he can go. The senator must then mean that the subject matter of these resolutions is to be trusted to the discretion of the President of the United States.

And now I will conclude with the expression of my sincere gratification at hearing one, and the most prominent, perhaps, of all the observations that dropped from the distinguished senator from North Carolina. He told us that should war ever come, there was a spirit in the country able to make it powerful enough to cope, not only with Great Britain, but with the whole European world in arms. He told us that should any declaration of war be passed by Congress, from that moment an anti-war man would not be found on the continent.

Mr. MAXWELL. I only spoke for myself and my constituents.

Mr. ALLEN. I only hope that the expression may be universal in its application; and that in case a declaration of war should be made, the aspirations of the senator may be fulfilled to the utmost extent, unlike the case presented after the last declaration of war. And, indeed, I am encouraged to believe that the experience of after years, perhaps the improved condition of the patriotism of the country—because the people here have been enjoying the benign influences which time and justice never fail to impress upon all human affairs—I say, that such a state of things may have been brought about since our last declaration of war against Great Britain, that no such melancholy spectacle could now be presented of any division of public sentiment. I trust these resolutions will pass, and go to the committee; and that the only subject of discussion on this floor will be as to the mode of preparation, and the kind of preparation; and that it may be reserved for that time when distinct and specific recommendations will come from the committee.

The debate was continued in the Senate by speeches from senators Archer, Webster, and Crittenden deprecating giving offence to Great Britain, and by senators Sevier, Wells and Allen in favor of insisting upon the whole of our rights denied by that arrogant power.

At the close of debate the resolutions were agreed to without division.

From the Charleston Mercury.

**IS FREE-TRADE ADVANCING?**  
Many Free-trade men have been lulled into acquiescence in the protective policy of the United States, under the idea that it is only a temporary evil, soon to be swept away by the progress of enlightenment. It is certain that such hopes are calculated to disarm opposition and leave the monopolists in peaceable possession of their ground; for men will not struggle hard to overthrow that which they believe will soon fall of itself. We could much desire that these hopeful men were in the right, but we cannot shut our eyes to the plain fact which every day brings forth, showing that in Europe the cause of Free-trade is not advancing, but receding year by year. Napoleon's fatal war with Russia, was to enforce the "Continental system" (which was nothing but the protective system) against England. It seems now that the Continental powers of Europe are about of their own accord to enforce Napoleon's Continental system, resistance to which once banded all Europe in arms against its author. British manufactures are in a fair way to be excluded from the whole Continent. We published yesterday a letter from the European correspondent of the Washington Union, passages of which bear so strong on this point, that they deserve to be brought to the particular notice of our readers. We place them below.

England, it is now quite certain, has lost the market of central Europe. It is ascertained that the Congress of the Zollverein, now sitting in Callarue, (Grand Duchy of Baden,) is determined to increase the duty on twist—of which seventy millions of pounds are annually consumed in Germany by one hundred and fifty per cent. at least; and that the spinners of the south demand even an augmentation of two hundred per cent. Since the late visit of the Queen of England—which is now admitted even by the English prints to have been a complete failure—the King of Prussia is willing to increase the duty on twist from 2 to 5 six dollars, and it is known to those who are well informed, that the Prussian deputies at the Congress have received instructions not to carry their opposition to a still higher duty further than might meet the views of the majority of its members. The fact is, Germany will soon learn to spin her own cotton and wool; and as to flax and linen, it is intended that England shall be prevented from throwing Irish manufactures into the markets of Leipsic and Frankfurt on the Maine.

France has never understood the true spirit of commerce, or she would have met with better success in her colonies. From her, therefore, notwithstanding the cordial understanding between the two governments, England has to expect nothing. The prospects in Spain are rather dull as regards British manufactures; and Russia is executing her revenue laws with all the terror of an absolute government. While, therefore, England is losing, one by one, all her most important European markets, she must necessarily be disposed to lay greater stress on her commercial intercourse with the United States, whatever may be her political prejudices against the aspirations of our people.

In fact, it is quite common for the German journals of the Holy Alliance to call Russia an iron colossus on earthen legs—an indiscretion, some ten years ago, would certainly not have been tolerated. But since then,

Russia established her high protective system, which completely isolated her from her western neighbors, and the political relations of Europe are too nearly allied to the commercial ones to admit of an alliance in politics without a corresponding advantage in trade. And for the same reason, I do not believe in the continuance of the present friendly relations between England and France, without a commercial treaty between the two nations, (which is now more than ever out of the question.) Substantial benefits bestowed on the people, not the personal friendship of princes for one another, act as insurers of the peace of the world.

From the National Pilot.

**CORN.**—The crop of Indian corn in the United States, in view of the high price of flour, is a matter of no inconsiderable moment. The production of this article in the United States is enormous. Estimates made from the most reliable sources, show the following results, for the last few years:

1840, (bush).....	377,531,875
1841.....	441,729,246
1842.....	436,733,400
1843.....	494,648,305
1844.....	424,053,000
1845.....	450,000,000

The large portion of this crop is usually appropriated to the feeding of cattle and the fattening of pork. Its consumption, as an article of food for man, has greatly decreased since our recollection. But the great foreign demand for flour, and the price to which it has carried it, will cause much larger quantities to be consumed than in other years. It is too bulky, compared with its value, to be exported, or even to be sent from the overabundance of the west, to the eastern markets. The tolls upon our canals have operated to keep corn away from thousands who would gladly adopt it as an article of food, could it but reach them at a reasonable cost. We hope the Canal Board will take the matter into consideration, and so regulate the tolls another season, that it may be charged *ad valorem*, instead of the specific rates which are now imposed. It pays a toll equal to wheat, of twice the value. It would be a measure of sound financial policy, to reduce the tolls so low that it can be shipped to New York at a profit, and a large trade and much revenue, would grow out of its adoption.

**CALEB J. McNULTY.**—The Ohio Statesman of the 1st instant contains the following paragraph:

"We learn from the Newark Advocate, on Thursday last, a writ of habeas corpus was granted by Judge Brice, at the instance of Caleb J. McNulty, or some one of his friends for his release from the custody of his bail, who was on his way with him to Washington City, for the purpose of delivering him up. The case was argued on Friday, and the Judge decided that Mr. McNulty should not be set at liberty."

"We are informed that McNulty absconded from Newark last week, after he had been taken into custody by his bail; and we have also heard it said that he will, after all, prove a defaulter to a considerable amount. We do not vouch for the accuracy of these reports though there is no doubt of his having left Newark, but some as to his intention in leaving so abruptly."

Mr. McNulty went on to Washington, without the officer, and presented himself for trial.

**POSTAGE REFORM.**—We publish a communication from a friend upon the subject of Postage reform, which we desire all to read. We confess ourselves to convert to the measure of a still further reduction of the postage upon letters. Nothing can be more reasonable than the positions that our Army and Navy Departments might with equal propriety be expected to sustain themselves, as our Post Office Department; that the government must have mail regulations to carry on its necessary business, and that if the people choose to make use of the mail service, they should pay only the additional expense of the mailage of their letter this can be covered by a tax of even less than two cents per letter. We have also received a communication upon the subject, in which the writer suggests the propriety of calling a public meeting, in order to the obtaining of the expression of the people upon the subject of a further reduction of postage, instead of an increase, as proposed by the Post Master General.—*Dayton Empire*

**Death Of Com. Elliot.**—The Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday says: "We learn, with regret that Commodore Jesse D. Elliot, commandant at the Navy Yard at this station, died last evening, about 11 o'clock, at his boarding house, in this city, Mrs. Northrop's, No. 68 South Fourth street. The Commodore has been ill for the last six months of a complication of disorders, including a disease of the heart. He was unconscious, we learn, for the last forty eight hours previous to his death. He was in the sixty-second year of his age at the time of his decease."

Commodore Elliot has played a conspicuous part in our naval history, and rendered important services to his country. His death is a loss to the service as well as to the public and his friends, by whom he was much respected. Thus pass away one by one the veterans of the late war, whose bravery added to the glory and renown of the American name."

**VIRGINIA.**—The Legislature on Wednesday elected Hon. Wm. SMITH of Fauquier, Governor of the State, by a majority of 28 over all others. Mr. SMITH has been a Member of Congress, and is not only an able man, but one of the soundest politicians in Virginia.—*Charleston Mercury*.

**GEORGIA.**—A census just completed, shows the number of white inhabitants to be 468,169; of blacks 316,156—total 774,325. As compared with the census of 1838, this shows an increase of 84,079 whites, and 47,644 blacks.

## KALIDA VENTURE.

JAMES MACKENZIE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1846.

**NATIONAL DEFENCE.**—We publish to-day a portion of the debate on Senator Cass's resolutions upon National Defence. From the views expressed by Senators on that occasion it is evident that War with England is viewed as no improbable event. The English Government has been making extensive warlike preparations for several months back, for which no sufficient reason has been given, and it is not unreasonable to conjecture that they are directed against this country. England has hitherto negotiated by sending her envoy backed by a fleet to compel submission to his demands. If such is her design now, she will prove less successful than hitherto. Oregon will not be surrendered to her clamor or threats. During the debate, the Whig Senators, and especially Archer of Virginia, deplored the possibility of our defending our rights against England with an earnestness that Pakenham himself would not have exceeded. It is strange that while English statesmen have made the motto, "our country right or wrong," their invariable rule—that whig statesmen will refuse to support their country when she only demands what they admit to be her right. The foll spirit of party is justly to be deplored when the national honor is sought to be sacrificed to gratify its animosities. Webster, however, has the excuse of his English sympathies—when in that country he said he "was more than half a Saxon," and his diplomatic history has proved him to be more English than American. Of course he took the British side. Nevertheless there was more of a spirit of unity than was to be expected. And if it should result, which we doubt, that England will use the argument of the sword, we believe the humiliating scenes of internal treason which disgraced our last contest with that power, will not be repeated by any who have character to lose.

The course of Senators Cass and ALLEN on this subject is such as might be expected from their known patriotism and ability, and is one which will enlarge the confidence and esteem with which they are regarded by their fellow-citizens throughout the Union.

### The State Convention.

The resolutions of the Convention held in this place, on Monday, distinctly affirm views with which we are glad to concur. There are a number of dividing principles which separate the Democratic from the whig party; but differences upon many of these are but speculative, as far as they are regarded as present issues. The question of the Tariff will be settled by the present Democratic majority in Congress, so that its discussion is not an immediate object. So with the distribution scheme, while Mr. Polk is President, and while democracy retains the ascendancy, it cannot be a successful measure. Firm ground on these subjects is no test, for it costs nothing. Banking and the currency, our national and State financial policy form the real issue; and constitute the real questions upon which unwavering fidelity is required. The Constitutional Treasury recommended by Mr. Polk in his Message, is the hard money principle adopted as the democratic means of administering the General Government—sweeping away at once Pet Bank and National Bank corruptions, and freeing our public affairs from the interference of the whole race of Shylock Jews, whether by nature or descent, who aim to make government a job and its administration a bargain, by which clever accountants shall fill their pockets; all the while assuring the people that they do so only to promote the general advantage.

As the Constitutional Treasury is the adoption of the Hard money principle by the General Government, sound sense demands that the principle should be extended to the management of state affairs. This we hold to be the true Democratic ground, and we cannot and do not understand what compromise we can make upon this subject: We yield nothing if we do not yield the rightful existence of Banks; and if we do this we have nothing more to yield. We have no principle left upon which to stand. But why should any Democrat compromise on this subject? What is this spirit of compromise after all but a scintillation of that meretricious diplomacy, the boast of success in which has ever been destitution of principle and regardlessness of truth, and of which the strongest characteristic is its utter contempt of popular rights. In any revolution whether moral, religious or political has compromise been the spirit which aided the reformer to achieve success? Has history a single instance of compromise in which truth did not suffer, and right succumb? On the contrary have not those who have adhered to principle with unbending firmness, rashly in the eyes of temporizers ("monomaniacs" the *Patrist* would perhaps call them), been the men who have finally triumphed? Can we, if Bank Reform is to be the empty and delusive shadow of principle upon which our cause is built, hope to succeed? The Whigs are Bank reformers too, and it would require a more keen perception, than usually falls to the lot of ordinary mortals, to distinguish the difference between a Bank loving Democrat and a paper money adoring whig. We do not anticipate a very decided demonstration of popular energy to decide the nice differences which may exist between them.

The business of exchange rendered necessary by the interchanges of trade requires not the machinery of Banking for its exercise. Discounts and a paper circulation are the evils of the credit system, introducing favoritism and fraud, hostile

to integrity and honesty, and most valuable to the venal sycophant who is alike destitute of principle and independence, and is therefore the more ready recipient of bank favors. This kind of credit it is that we desire cut off, as one in which honest labor has no participation and no advantage. Real credit suffers by being linked to a forced and unnatural system which is contrary to its principles and which does not depend, as all genuine credit must, upon integrity and capacity. The history of bankers in Ohio and of the frauds and failures of banks demonstrate that folly and knavery have almost invariably guided bank management.

We anticipate that the Convention of the 8th January will take the sound Democratic ground. This done, individual preferences for this or that candidate are a matter of minor importance and we will rejoice to know that a spirit of conciliation has guided to a satisfactory selection.

In these resolutions, there is one which impeaches the Democracy of the present conductors of the Ohio Statesman. We have ceased to view that journal as the leading organ of the Democracy—we have no confidence in the honesty of its Editor. He is non-committal upon the currency while the whole body of the Ohio Press, of both parties, is engaged in the earnest agitation of the question. He eulogises and defends every rotten institution to which suspicion attaches; and his journal is a greater obstacle to the progress of sound opinions on this subject than the most potent Whig Press in the State. The Democracy of Putnam in declaring their utter want of confidence in him but give another evidence of their own unflinching integrity to sound principle. To merit their approval a man must be a Democrat in fact as well as in name, and as for Mr. Hazewell, we have seen nothing in his course to alter, but every thing to support, our first opinion expressed of him—that "he has no feeling in common with the sound Democracy of Ohio."

We have not given any portion of the discussion between him and the Hon. Benj. Tappan and Marcus Morton, because we considered it a discussion in which our readers would take but little interest, and because we have never for a moment believed that the eminent political services of Judge Tappan could be forgotten by the Democracy of the Northwest, or their confidence diminished by any attacks of a man who has neither tried fidelity or approved services to recommend him, and whose past character and associations give the best assurance that he is much more of a Conservative than he ever was a Democrat.

### Democratic Convention.

At a Convention of the Democracy of Putnam County, held at Vail's Hotel, in Kalida, on the 29th December, 1845, T. R. McCLELLAN, Esq., was chosen President, and JAMES MACKENZIE, appointed Secretary.

On motion, B. F. Metcalf, Esq., stated the object of the Convention to be the selection of Delegates to attend the State Convention held at Columbus, on the 8th January next, and to express the views of the democracy of Putnam as to the best course to be adopted on that occasion.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to report the names of delegates to the State Convention.

The Chair named Messrs. B. F. Metcalf, Samuel Parker and J. E. Creighton such committee.

The Committee made the following report:

**Union Township.**—W. Ruseley, R. McCrary, John Kuhns, James H. Vail, W. F. Cronise, B. F. Metcalf, T. R. McClellan, James M. Lee, J. E. Creighton, J. L. Beam, W. Phillips, Jeremiah Rimer, Samuel Parker, H. S. Knapp, C. M. Godfrey, James Mackenzie, G. L. Higgins.

**Blanchard Township.**—O. W. Crawfis, John Simpson, S. Sutton, E. Stout, W. McClure, Henry Groen, John Dixon, Azariah Smith, Geo. Bacon.

**Sugar Creek Township.**—John Tussing, James Nichols, Samuel Ramsey, Jackson Miller, Aaron W. Torgardin.

**Greensburg Township.**—Levi Grove, Henry Ayres, Jacob Switzer, Alexander Berryhill, Henry Umphreys John E. Cauley.

**Perry Township.**—P. B. Holden, S. White, D. Ridenour, John Matson, John Comer.

**Johnson Township.**—Obed Martyn, Henry Raabe, J. S. White, Henry Harris.

**Jennings Township.**—H. J. Bahner, John Welsh, S. L. Sutton.

**Ottawa Township.**—Henry Crawfis, J. B. Bookholdt, Herman Recker, Jacob Henderson, Israel Huber, W. Sackett, V. Guiton, F. H. Rothman.

**Pleasant Township.**—W. Bogart, Joseph Belford, John Parish, F. Fruche.

**Monroe Township.**—S. Rockhill, S. M. Shaffer, Joseph Miller.

**Riley Township.**—J. D. Wamsley, W. Ackley, Samuel Hamilton, Robert Douglass, John Amstutz.

**Richland Township.**—S. Viers, F. Gratz, John Steiner, Richard Hathaway.

**Van Buren Township.**—Ab. Baughman, E. A. Hull, W. Kilpatrick.

**Liberty Township.**—John W. Watters, N. McConnell, F. S. Godfrey, J. E. McConnell.

On motion, the report of the Committee was adopted.

On motion, Resolved, That such of the delegates appointed by this meeting as shall be present at Columbus, at the time of holding the State Convention have the power to fill vacancies in the delegation.

The following preamble and resolution were then presented and unanimously adopted. Inasmuch as the great struggle between the democratic and anti-democratic parties in Ohio has narrowed itself down to a contest about the currency, and inasmuch as the anti-democratic combination has chosen its ground, and become the legitimate advocate and champion of the paper money power, and as the position of the dem-